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COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God? And that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you."—1 Cor. iii, 16.

MR. HASTINGS—I once heard a man say, "I have been a professor of religion forty years; and my heart is so deceitful that I do not know as I can tell when I have the Spirit." This at the time seemed wonderful to me. But I begin to fear that there are many professors of religion, whose condition is little, if any, better than his. In view of this circumstance, the query suggests itself—How shall we ascertain whether we have the Spirit of God? The answer is—Search the scriptures. They *describe the fruits* of the Spirit; and we ought to be able to tell from the description, whether we have these fruits.

1st. Love to God is one of the prominent and distinguishing fruits of the Spirit. "The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost, which is given unto us." "The fruit of the Spirit is love." The scriptures not only establish the fact, that love to God is a special fruit of the Spirit; but they accord with the experience of the children of God, in all ages. Yet some, willing to excuse themselves, will be ready to say—How shall we *know* whether we love God? I answer—How do you know whether you love your friends? You will reply, "We *feel* that we love them, and act consistently with this feeling." Well; this is as it should be. But can you really love God more than all things else, and yet not *feel* that you love him, and act from this feeling? If you would have evidence that you love God, then manifest your devotion to him, in some sense, as you do your attachment to your dearest relatives. Treat him as your heavenly friend; as your *best* friend—your adorable Friend and Saviour. He *requires* us to *demonstrate* our love to him, by keeping his commandments.

2d. Life and peace are fruits of the Spirit; for "to be spiritually minded is life and peace;" while "to be carnally minded is death." Surely life and death are so dissimilar in their character, that we need not continually mistake the one for the other. A mouldering careass has not much resemblance to a living, active, healthy person. Neither does the person, who is "dead in trespasses and sins," much resemble a living, spiritual, active child of God, who is led by the Spirit, from day to day. Peace and war are not so much alike, that one is of necessity liable to be mistaken for the other. Peace with God, and hostility to him, have not much resemblance, and need not be mistaken, the one for the other. Neither does peace with God resemble that carnal stupidity which induces the wicked to cry, "Peace, peace," when there is no peace; when sudden destruction is ready to burst upon them, and sink them into hell. Peace with God is found in keeping his commandments. "Great peace have they that love thy law."

3d. Another fruit of the Spirit, is "quick understanding, in the fear of the Lord." The prophet said of Jesus, "The Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him; the spirit of wisdom and understanding; the spirit of knowledge, and of the fear of the Lord; and shall make him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord." The Spirit of the Lord produced these effects, or fruits, in Jesus Christ; and it will and does produce, in some measure, the same effects in his followers. Hence they are "spiritual," and judge "all things;" "have an unction from the Holy One, and know all things."

4th. Another fruit of the Spirit, is a disposition to follow its dictates, and be guided by its influences. "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." Moreover, the Spirit of God teaches us to deny ourselves of "all ungodliness; to live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world;" "laying aside every weight," and the easily besetting sin.

5th. Activity and zeal in the service of God, are fruits of the Spirit. Jesus was filled with the Spirit, and he was exceedingly active and zealous in doing his Father's will. Of Him it is written, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." I am aware that because some have been very zealous in a wicked cause, many have at this day nearly discarded all zeal from the service of God. But this is a very great mistake. The Jews were exceedingly zealous in their opposition to Christ and his apostles; but neither Jesus, or the apostles, ever discountenanced zeal in Christians, because of this. They required their followers to be wide awake; and seemed to think it needful that the children of God should be as zealous in his service, as the children of the devil were in his. Nay, the Saviour once said, "The children of this world *are wiser*, in their generation, than the children of light." This was reproving the "children of light;" not excusing them in their want of zeal.

6th. The Spirit convinces of the truth of God; the truth revealed in his word; the truth concerning God, and concerning ourselves, in relation to this world and the next; the truth as it is in Jesus. It is written concerning the Spirit, "And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment." The Spirit convinces and reproves. If it were not so, how would the sinner ever "understand the error of his ways," and turn to God? Or how could the Christian be led to see his deficiencies, and like Paul, in view of them, exclaim, "O, wretched man that I am?" How, too, would the Christian "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ?"

7th. Another fruit of the Spirit is holy joy or heavenly comfort: "Walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost." The Spirit of the living God taught the prophet to say, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem." Jesus said to his followers, "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive: But ye know him; for he dwelleth in you, and shall be in you." To comfort the people of God, is one particular office of the Holy Spirit. To this intent, he dwells in them, and his name is called, "the Comforter." But can he thus dwell in them; shed abroad his love in their hearts; fill their souls with comfort; make them "rejoice in hope of the glory of God;" make them rejoice with joy unspeakable, and full of glory;" and they not perceive it? What! be full of the Spirit, ten, twenty, thirty, or forty years, and not know it? Are not such christian professors a very strange sort of children?

8th. Again: The fruit of the Spirit is power—the *power of godliness*. Hence Paul said, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth."—"The preaching of the cross is, to them that perish, foolishness; but unto us, which are saved, it is the power of God." "His word was with power." "The kingdom of God is not in word, but in power." "God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power." "Having the form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away." It is well known that many, who have something of "the form of godliness," in these days, are either destitute of the power, or are afraid of it. Can the real power of godliness be in a person, and he not feel it? Can the power of the Spirit move the heart, wake the conscience, and illuminate the understanding, and the person who is the subject of these operations not discover it? Such things are easily distinguished from "the power of Satan."

9th. Compassion for sinners is also a fruit of the Spirit. Jesus was full of compassion. Witness his sighs, his groans, his tears, and his unwearied toil, to do them good. Witness his dreadful conflict in the garden, and his agonising prayer—his crown of thorns—his cross—his prayer for sinners there—his exclamations, and his death. Stephen was "full of faith, and of the Holy Ghost;" but as he was stoned to death by the rabble, he prayer for his murderers, saying, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." The prophets and apostles had much of the Spirit, and they were filled with pity toward sinners. They wept, they sighed, they prayed over the wickedness and miseries of mankind. Paul had continual sorrow in his heart, for the unbelieving, ungodly, gainsaying Jews. Cannot a man tell whether he is distressed for sinners or not?

10th. "Brotherly love" is another fruit of the Holy Spirit. It is produced by the renovating and sanctifying influences of the Holy Ghost. It is positive proof that a man has "passed from death to life." And cannot a person know whether he loves the children of God or not? Is there no difference between the children of Christ and the "sons of Belial?" Cannot this difference be discerned? Cannot the difference be felt? Look at David and Jonathan.

11th. Faith is likewise a fruit of the Spirit of God. "For to one is given by the Spirit, the word of wisdom; to another faith, by the *same* Spirit." "The fruit of the Spirit is .... faith." So Stephen, being, full of the Holy Ghost, was full of faith. He was strong in faith. They that were full of the Spirit, were full of faith. A fulness of the Spirit leads to a fulness of faith in Jesus, in God, and in his word—the "faith that worketh by love."

12th. "The fruit of the Spirit is .... long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, ... meekness, temperance." And is it impossible for an honest man to decide whether he is in the possession and practice of these graces of the Spirit, these fruits of the Holy Ghost? Are they so much like the pride, the irritable temper of the wicked, that they cannot be distinguished from them? Or are they so much like the temporising timidity and time-serving policy of the self-deceived hypocrite, that they cannot be distinguished from them? Have truth and falsehood, sin and holiness, changed their natures, and lost their constituent, their distinguishing properties, since the days of Paul? Or has there been a truce signed between the "Prince of Peace," and the "prince of the power of the air," since those days? Christ and Belial have not compromised their differences.—There is no "concord" between them.—There is no armistice between them. And it is not unnecessary for the christian soldier, who wears his uniform, to be distinguished from the "armies of the aliens." And why do so many continually stand in doubt for years, whether they belong to the one kingdom or the other? Perhaps it is because they have not the Spirit; because they do not bear the christian armour.

13th. The spirit of prayer, the spirit of grace and supplication, is a fruit of the Holy Spirit. It is written, "The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for the saints, according to the will of God." Weak and ignorant as we are, the Spirit helpeth our infirmities. It teaches us what to pray for, and how to pray; so that our prayer may be accepted, and our petition granted. The Spirit maketh intercession for us; it prays within us; it calls up all the heart and soul to the exercise of prayer; it directs—regulates the whole. It presents our petitions in the name of Jesus, and brings them up to God. It fills the petitioner with pain, with anxiety, with vehement desire, with groanings that cannot be uttered. It fills him with a holy determination, like Jacob, not to be denied. And why? Because it is according to the eternal mind and purpose: "he maketh intercession for the saints, according to the will of God." It is is done as God commanded; it is done as the Spirit teaches; it accords with the eternal purpose; and there is no reason why prayer should not be granted, or why the petition should be denied.*

But to conclude: Is it possible for a person to be the subject of all these things, and not discover it? Is this the manner and the habit of his life; and is he still ignorant of it? If this be the manner in which a person prays, he may be satisfied that he has the Spirit. Why then do so many continually doubt, and remain in bondage? Perhaps it is because they are "sensual, having not the Spirit." But *why have they not* the Spirit? Because they ask not; or, pretending to ask, they receive not, because they ask amiss. Cold, heartless, unbelieving prayers are not the fruits of the Holy Ghost.

Now let every one into whose hands this brief outline may fall, carefully try himself. If he has the fruits of the Spirit, let him ask for more. If he has not the fruits of the Spirit, then let him be alarmed; for he is far from God. V. D. M.

* There is some variety of opinion among Christians on this point. Some, we must suppose, will err on the side of presumption in this matter; but with reference to most, there is reason to believe that the Saviour, if still on earth, would reiterate the exclamation, "O, ye of little faith!"—[*Ed.*

We mentioned last week, that a series of articles had commenced in the National Intelligencer, touching the claims of the aborigines of this country. The writer states in a note to the editor, the object of the discussion, and the motives that led to it. The subject is speedily to come before Congress. He expects to prove the validity of the Cherokee claims on the basis of pre-occupancy, former treaties, &c. His articles are to have no bearing upon political parties. He has the counsel of an eminent civilian in aid of his undertaking; and thinks "there are many symptoms that the country will be awake to the discussion, and is impatient for it."

As two articles are to be furnished every week, we may perhaps find it necessary to give some of them in a condensed form. We however present the introductory article, without abridgment.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. I.

Gentlemen—Every careful observer of public affairs must have seen, that a crisis has been rapidly approaching, for several years past, in reference to the condition, relations, and prospects of the Indian tribes, in the south-western parts of the United States.—The attention of many of our most intelligent citizens has been fixed upon the subject with great interest. Many others are beginning to inquire. Several public documents which have recently appeared in the newspapers, serve to awaken curiosity and to provoke investigation.

Still, however, the mass of the community possess but very little information on the subject; and even among the best informed, scarcely a man can be found, who is thoroughly acquainted with the questions at issue. Vague and inconsistent opinions are abroad; and however desirous the people may be of coming at the truth, the sources of knowledge are not generally accessible. Some persons think that the Indians have a perfect right to the lands which they occupy, except so far as their original right has been modified by treaties fairly made, and fully understood at the time of signing. But how far such a modification may have taken place, or whether it has taken place at all, these persons admit themselves to be ignorant. Others pretend, that Indians have no other right to their lands, than that of a tenant at will; that is, the right of remaining where they are, till the owners of the land shall require them to remove. It is needless to say, that, in the estimation of such persons, the owners of the lands are the white neighbours of the Indians. Some people are puzzled by what is supposed to be a collision between the powers of the general government and the claims of particular states. Others do not see that there is any hardship in bringing the Indians under the laws of the states, in the neighbourhood of which they live; or, as the phrase is, within the limits of which they live. Some consider it the greatest kindness that can be done to the Indians to remove them, even without their consent, and against their will, to a country where, as is supposed, they will be in a condition more favourable to their happiness. Others think, that if they are compelled to remove, their circumstances will be in all respects worse than at present; and that, suffering under a deep sense of injury, and considering themselves crushed by the strong arm of physical force, they will become utterly dispirited, and sink rapidly to the lowest degradation, and to final extinction. So great a diversity of opinion is principally owing to want of correct information. It is my intention, Messrs. Editors, to furnish, in a few numbers of moderate length, such materials, as will enable every dispassionate and disinterested man to determine where the right of the case is.

In the mean time, I would observe, that the people of the United States owe it to themselves, and to mankind, to form a correct judgment in this matter. The questions have forced themselves upon us, as a nation: What is to become of the Indians? Have they any rights? If they have, what are these rights? and how are they to be secured? These questions must receive a practical answer; and that very soon. What the answer shall be, is a subject of the deepest concern to the country.

The number of individuals to be affected by the course now to be pursued, is very great. It is computed, that there are within our national limits more than 300,000 Indians; some say 500,000; and, in the south-western states, the tribes whose immediate removal is in contemplation, have an aggregate population of more than 60,000. The interests of all these people are implicated, in any measure to be taken respecting them.

The character of our government, and of our country, may be deeply involved. Most certainly an indelible stigma will be fixed upon us, if, in the plenitude of our power, and in the pride of our superiority, we shall be guilty of manifest injustice to our weak and defenceless neighbours. There are persons among us, not ignorant, nor prejudiced, nor under the bias of private interest, who seriously apprehend that there is danger of our national character being most unhappily affected, before the subject shall be fairly at rest. If these individuals are misled by an erroneous view of facts, or by the adoption of false principles, a free discussion will relieve their minds.

It should be remembered, by our rulers as well as others, that this controversy (for it has assumed the form of a regular controversy) will ultimately be well understood by the whole civilised world. No subject, not even war, nor slavery, nor the nature of free institutions, will be more thoroughly canvassed. The voice of mankind will be pronounced upon it; a voice, which will not be drowned by the clamour of ephemeral parties, nor silenced by the paltry considerations of private interest. Such men as the Baron Humboldt and the Duc de Broglie, on the continent of Europe, and a host of other statesmen and orators, and powerful writers, there and in Great-Britain, will not be greatly influenced, in deciding a grave question of public morality, by the excitements of an election, or the selfish views of some little portions of the American community. Any course of measures in regard to the Indians, which is clearly fair, and generous, and benevolent, will command the warm and decided approbation of intelligent men, not only in the present age, but in all succeeding times. And with equal confidence it may be said, if, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, the people of the United States should "feel power, and forget right;" if they should resemble a powerful man, who, abounding in wealth of every kind, and assuming the office of law-giver and judge, first declares himself to be the owner of his neighbour's little farm, and then ejects the same neighbour as a troublesome incumbrance; if, with land enough, now in the undisputed possession of the whites, to sustain ten times our present population, we should compel the remnants of tribes to leave the places, which, received by inheritance from their fathers, and never alienated, they have long regarded as their permanent homes; if, when asked to explain the treaties, which we first proposed, then solemnly executed, and have many times ratified, we stammer, and prevaricate, and finish by stultifying, not merely ourselves, but the ablest and wisest statesmen, whom our country has yet produced; and if, in pursuance of a narrow and selfish policy, we should at this day, in a time of profound peace and great national prosperity, amidst all our professions of magnanimity and benevolence, and in the blazing light of the nineteenth century, drive away these remnants of tribes, in such a manner, and under such auspices, as to ensure their destruction; if all this should hereafter appear to be a fair statement of the case; then the sentence of an indignant world will be uttered in thunders, which will roll and reverberate for ages after the present actors in human affairs shall have passed away. If the people of the United States will imitate the ruler who coveted Naboth's vineyard, the world will assuredly place them by the side of Naboth's oppressor. Impartial history will not ask them whether they will feel gratified and honoured by such an association. Their consent to the arrangement will not be necessary. The motions of the earth in its orbit are not more certain.

It has been truly said, that the character which a nation sustains, in its intercourse with a great community of nations, is of more value than any other of its public possessions. Our diplomatic agents have uniformly declared, during the whole period of our national history, in their discussions with the agents of foreign powers, that we offer to others the same justice which we ask from them. And though, in times of national animosity, or when the interests of different communities clash with each other, there will be mutual reproaches and recriminations, and every nation will, in its turn, be charged with unfairness or injustice, still, among nations, as among individuals, there is a difference between the precious and the vile; and that nation will undoubtedly, in the long course of years, be most prosperous and most respected, which most sedulously cherishes a character for fair dealing, and even generosity, in all its transactions.

There is a higher consideration still. The great Arbiter of nations never fails to take cognisance of national delinquencies. No sophistry can elude his scrutiny; no array of plausible arguments, or of smooth, but hollow professions, can bias his judgment; and he has at his disposal most abundant means of executing his decisions. He has, in many forms, and with awful solemnity, declared his abhorrence of oppression in every shape; and especially of injustice perpetrated against the weak by the strong, when strength is in fact made the only rule of action. The people of the United States are not altogether guiltless, in regard to their treatment of the aborigines of this continent; but they cannot as yet be charged with any systematic legislation on this subject, inconsistent with the plainest principles of moral honesty. At least, I am not aware of any proof, by which such a charge could be sustained. Nor do I, in these preliminary remarks, attempt to characterise measures now in contemplation. But it is very clear, that our government and our people should be extremely cautious, lest, in judging between ourselves and the Indians, and carrying our own judgment into effect with a strong hand, we incur the displeasure of the Most High. Some very judicious and considerate men in our country think that our public functionaries should stop where they are; that, in the first place, we should humble ourselves before God and the world, that we have done so much to destroy the Indians, and so little to save them; and that, before another step is taken, there should be the most thorough deliberation, on the part of all our constituted authorities, lest we act in such a manner as to expose ourselves to the judgments of heaven.

I would have omitted this topic, if I could suppose that a majority of readers would regard its introduction as a matter of course, or as an affectation of rhetorical embellishments. In my deliberate opinion, it is more important, and should be more heeded, than all other considerations relating to the subject; and the people of the United States will find it so, if they should unhappily think themselves above the obligation to "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God."

I close this introductory number, by stating what seems to be the present controversy between the whites and the Indian tribes of the south-western states: I say the *whites*, (that is our country generally), because certain positions are taken by the government of the United States, and certain claims are made by the state of Georgia, and certain other claims are made by the states of Alabama and Mississippi. The Indians do not admit the validity of any of these positions or claims; and if they have a perfect original title to the lands they occupy, which title they have never forfeited nor alienated, their rights cannot be affected by the charters of Kings, nor by the acts of provincial Legislatures, nor by the compacts of neighbouring states, nor by the mandates of the executive branch of our national government.

The simple question is: "Have the Indian tribes, residing as separate communities in the neighbourhood of the whites, a permanent title to the territory, which they inherited from their fathers, which they have never forfeited nor sold, and which they now occupy?"

For the examination of this question, let the case of a single tribe or nation be considered; for nearly the same principles are involved in the claims of all the Indian nations.

The Cherokees contend that their nation has been in possession of their present territory from time immemorial; that neither the King of Great-Britain, nor the early settlers of Georgia, nor the state of Georgia after the revolution, nor the United States since the adoption of their constitution, have acquired any title to the soil, or any sovereignty over the territory, and that the title to the soil and sovereignty over the territory have been repeatedly guaranteed to the Cherokees, as a nation, by the U. States, in treaties which are now binding on both parties.

The government of the United States alleges, as appears by a letter from the Secretary of War, dated April 18, 1829, that Great-Britain, previous to the revolution, "*claimed* entire sovereignty within the limits of what constituted the thirteen United States; that all the rights of sovereignty which Great-Britain had within said states became invested in said states respectively, as a consequence of the declaration of independence, and the treaty of 1783;" that the Cherokees were merely "permitted to reside on their lands, by the United States; that this permission is not to be construed so as to deny to Georgia the exercise of sovereignty; and that the United States have no power to guarantee any thing more than the right of possession, till the state of Georgia should see fit to legislate for the Cherokees, and dispose of them as she should judge expedient, without any control from the general government."

This is a summary of the positions taken by the Secretary of War; and, though not all of them expressed in his own language, they are in strict accordance with the tenor of his letter.

In my next number, I shall proceed to inquire—"What right have the Cherokees to the lands which they occupy?"

In the mean time, permit me to use the signature of that upright legislator and distinguished philanthropist,

WILLIAM PENN.

From the New-Hampshire Observer.

RELIGION OF THE IMAGINATION.

There is a system of religion prevalent in many parts of New-England, which operates as much upon the imagination as upon the heart. It is calculated for refined minds; it fills them with beautiful ideas of God, and heaven, and friendship, while it excludes every thing which is vindictive, and softens every thing that is "harsh" in the bible. You may hear the friends of this system dwelling upon the refined and elevated views which it presents of the relation of man to his Maker; of the "pure and holy" minds of some of their friends, distinguished for their zeal in the support of this system; of the "pure aspirations" of other minds, (by which nothing is meant but the vapourish effusions of a sickly sentimentalism.) These persons love to "imagine" every thing; they are not contented with the eye of faith, which presents eternal things in their reality; but they must invest their God and their heaven with the array of a poetic fancy. They will speak charmingly of communing in imagination with the spirits of departed friends, and ask you if you do not suppose they are hovering over us every moment. Their firmness in view of death, when they manifest any, never seems to be that childlike confidence of the soul that reposes itself on God, but such a readiness to enter upon untried scenes as the reader of fiction feels, when he has mused upon the creations of the poet's mind, and longs to enter upon them. We say this of *some*; for there are others who have been educated under a different system, which in spite of their efforts to shake it off, has exerted a sober influence upon their minds.

We are always grieved when we see these imaginative Christians. They are certainly substituting the shadow for the substance. They feel a glow of imagination, and mistake it for a glow of devotion. They seem to love God just as they love the mountain or the waterfall, or any sublime object. We are always afraid they know but little of "the love of Christ which passeth all knowledge." We *know*, indeed, that in all their professions of love for his character, they are guilty of the inconsistency of admiring "the unsearchable riches of" a creature!

But our grief is changed into something more distressing, when we see their ministers feeding them, as they often do, with the beauties of poetic language and sentiment, instead of the bread of life. They can throw a charm around their morality, by interweaving it with those expressions which are associated in the minds of their hearers with the evangelical prayers and pious conversation of their orthodox parents, while they leave their hearers to misunderstand their intended meaning. In this system of faith, we fear that there is just enough of alarm to satisfy a drowsy conscience that it is not asleep, and too little to awaken the soul from the slumbers of moral death. "Peace, peace," is the burden of their conversation; since fancy has made for them a God, and a hereafter which awakes no fears. We tremble when we think that the description given of this religion by a distinguished writer, is true. It is a religion with "the last touchings and finishings of art; where infidels may be received without conversion; and where they may be converted with scarce a perceptible change in doctrine, heart, or life; where the thoughtless, the gay, and the beautiful, and the dissipated, may float together down the stream, to the sound of music, and sleep the sleep of death, and wake not till their redemption has ceased forever. FERNE.

THE SEVEN SLEEPING CHRISTIANS.

AN EASTERN TALE.

In a volume of Sermons, by Bishop Heber, just published, he introduces one of the discourses with this story, for the purpose of calling attention to the great concerns of eternity and of practical religion. His text is 2 Cor. iv. 18—"We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen."

There is an ancient fable told by the Greek and Roman churches—which fable, as it is, may for its beauty and singularity, well deserve to be remembered—that in one of the earliest persecutions to which the christian world was exposed, seven christian youths sought concealment in a lonely cave, and there by God's appointment, fell into a deep and death-like slumber. They slept, the legend runs, two hundred years, till the greater part of mankind had received the faith of the gospel, and that church, which they had left a poor and afflicted orphan, had "kings for her nursing fathers, and queens for her nursing mothers." They then awoke, and entering into their native Ephesus, so altered now that its streets were altogether unknown to them, they cautiously inquired if there were any Christians in that city? "Christians!" was the answer, "we are all Christians here!" And they heard with thankful joy, the change, which, since they left the world, had taken place in the opinions of its inhabitants. On one side, they were shown a stately fabric, adorned with a gilded cross, and dedicated, as they were told, to the worship of their crucified Master; on another, schools for the public exposition of those gospels, of which, so short a time before, the bare profession was proscribed and dead. ly. But no fear was now to be entertained of those miseries which had encircled the cradle of christianity; no danger now, of the rack, the lions, or the sword; the Emperor and his prefects held the same faith with themselves, and all the wealth of the east, and all the valour and authority of the western world, were exerted to protect and endow the professors and the teachers of their religion.

But joyous as these tidings must, at first, have been, their further inquiries are said to

have met with answers which very deeply surprised and pained them. They learned that the greater part of those who called themselves by the name of Christ, were strangely regardless of the blessings which Christ had bestowed, and of the obligations which he had laid on his followers. They found that as the world had become christian, christianity itself had become worldly; and, wearied and sorrowful, they besought of God to lay them down asleep again, crying out to those who followed them, "You have shown us many heathens, who have given up their old idolatry, without gaining any thing better in its room; many who are of no religion at all; and many with whom the religion of Christ is no more than a cloak of licentiousness; but *where, where are the Christians?* And thus they returned to their cave; and their God had compassion on them, releasing them, once for all, from that world for whose reproof their days had been lengthened, and removing their souls to the society of their ancient friends and pastors, and martyrs and saints, of an earlier and a better generation.

WHAT MISSIONS HAVE DONE.

From an appendix to Rev. Mr. Potter's sermon on Foreign Missions.

Missionaries have made valuable accessions to geography, and natural science. Says the Geographical Society at Paris, (see American Quarterly Review, No. 6, p. 357), "The minute accounts which the missionaries to the Sandwich islands have published, respecting this great phenomenon, (the crater), the streams of lava, and the changes which have taken place, and also respecting the customs and tradition of the people, are equally new and interesting, and demand the acknowledgment of all who desire the advancement of geographical science."

They have reduced to system, and provided with alphabets and written characters, the languages of several barbarous tribes.

They have translated, and are now translating the scriptures, into about one hundred different heathen languages.

They have collected into schools, and are now instructing in literature and religion, at least 190,000 pagan children.

They have been the means of circulating in heathen lands, more than two millions of bibles, and several millions of tracts.

They have abolished human sacrifices, infanticide, polygamy, and their attendant vices and crimes, in numerous and extensive districts.

They have been the means of inducing at least 300,000 persons to renounce idolatry, and adopt the usages of christian and civilised society.

They have admitted to christian communion, at least 25,000 who profess to be sincere disciples of the Saviour.

They have been permitted to witness during the last moments of many of their converts, the most consoling evidence of piety.

A CONTRAST.

"Who," says Voltaire, "can, without horror, consider the whole world the empire of destruction? It abounds with victims. It is a vast field of carnage and contagion. Every species is without pity pursued and torn to pieces through the earth, and air and water. In man there is more wretchedness than in all the other animals put together. He loves life, but yet he knows he must die. If he enjoys a transient good, he suffers various evils, and is at last devoured by worms. This knowledge is his fatal prerogative; other animals have it not. He spends the transient moments of his existence in diffusing the miseries which he suffers; in cutting the throats of his fellow creatures for pay; in cheating and being cheated; in robbing and being robbed; in serving that he might command; and in repenting of all he does. The bulk of mankind are nothing more than a crowd of wretches, equally criminal and unfortunate; and the globe contains rather carcases than men. I tremble at the review of this dreadful picture, to find that it contains a complaint against Providence itself; and *I wish I had never been born.*"

Now let us hear the language of the excellent Hallyburton, who died as he lived, full of confidence in God. "I shall shortly get a very different sight of God from what I have ever had, and shall be made meet to praise him forever and ever. O, the thoughts of an incarnate Deity are sweet and ravishing. O, how I wonder at myself, that I do not love him more, and that I do not admire him more. What a wonder that I enjoy such composure under all my bodily pains, and in the view of death itself. What a mercy that having the use of my reason, I can declare his goodness to my soul. I long for his salvation: I bless his name that I have found him, and die rejoicing in him. O, blessed be God that I *was born!* O, that I was where he is. I have a father and mother, and ten brothers and sisters, in heaven, and I shall be the eleventh. O, there is a telling in this Providence, and I shall be telling it for ever. If there be such a *glory* in his conduct towards me now, what will it be to see the Lamb in the midst of the throne? Blessed be God that ever *I was born.*"

UNIVERSALISM.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims for August, contains an article by Professor Stuart, on the Greek words *aion*, and *aionios*, commonly translated *forever, ever, eternal, everlasting.* We have not yet seen the number for August; but the editor of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, says, "It will effectually meet the criticisms of universalist writers on the original language of the New Testament, and remove every difficulty of interpretation from the candid mind." It is by an appeal to the word of God, that this subject must be decided; though we rarely take up a publication advocating the sentiments of Universalists, in which there is not reasoning to be found exactly the same as if the bible said nothing on the subject. From abstract and abstruse principles, arguments are drawn respecting the manner in which God must hereafter treat mankind, just as if he had not broken silence on this subject, and told the world what his decisions will be on the last day.

We have no expectation that any exhibition which may be made of the testimony of the bible on this subject, will avail to convince all. If its testimony can no longer be perverted, it will be rejected. The inspiration of the bible will be denied. It is denied now in Massachusetts. A writer in the Christian [Unitarian] Examiner says, "The canonical books of the New Testament are not the revelation that God made by Christ." And he contends, that if a philosopher like Cicero had carefully collected and committed to writing all the information he could collect, respecting the character, miracles, and doctrines of Christ, and subjoined his own explanations, it would have been at least as valuable as any book we now have. The love of error will not be bound. It will grant the inspiration of the bible, just so long as the doctrines of the bible can be evaded, and no longer.

TEMPERANCE.

The city of Troy, comparatively speaking, we believe, is not an intemperate place. But the result of an investigation made by a committee appointed by the City Temperance Society, presents us with facts that are truly appalling. The committee went from store to store, through the six wards of the city, embracing a population of 11,000 souls, making inquiries relative to the subject before them, and afterwards published a report in one of the city journals, of which the subjoined is an extract. Let the undecided among temperate men read; and the facts may safely be submitted without comment:—

EXTRACT.

In the 1st ward it is ascertained that there are twenty-six groceries and two taverns. These annually vend and consume ten thousand gallons of ardent spirit. In this ward it is ascertained that there are 24 drunkards and 73 tipplers. By the latter, is meant those who are in the daily use of ardent spirit before and after meals, and whose health and strength are impaired already from the effects of the poison; yet who rarely become intoxicated, in the popular sense of the word; but who love and regularly indulge in *dram drinking*. This committee, in their cursory examination, discovered six widows of deceased drunkards, who, with their orphan children, have received aid from public or private charity.

In the second ward, there are forty-eight groceries and eight taverns, which consume and vend 31,165 gallons of ardent spirit. The number of habitual drunkards discovered in the 2d ward is 26, and tipplers 218. These swarm morning and evening in Congress and Ferry streets; and the clusters that are attracted around the groceries which line so great a part of their length, must occasion to the stranger who passeth us, on these thoroughfares, an *unfortunate impression* of the habits of the city. The committee of this ward have reported, also, that many of the grocers habitually profane the Sabbath, and transgress the wholesome ordinances of the city, in admitting tipplers through rear doors and avenues, and in some cases from the streets, on the Sabbath; thus in many instances seizing the opportunity afforded by the suspension of secular business, to draw in the poorer and unthinking classes, and tempt them to worse than brutal excesses. Instead of the sign "Mechanic's Home," which was found hoisted over one of these graves of the intemperate, should have been inscribed in burning capitals, "THE WAY TO DEATH."

But there are some mitigating and cheering facts, found among all these dark features in the habits of this section of the city, and those who visit it. At the larger public houses, at whose ordinaries from twenty to forty guests are usually found, it is often discovered, on removing the decanters from their tables, that less than a pint of ardent spirit has been consumed with dinner. This demonstrates the salutary and pervading influence of light upon the great subject, and that the most intelligent and respectable of our citizens are already contributing the aid of a living example.

The committee from the 3d ward, report eleven groceries and five taverns in the ward, which consume and vend 7,342 gallons of spirituous liquors. In this ward have been discovered 21 drunkards, and 37 tipplers. From the facts communicated by the keepers of public houses in this ward, the committee were enabled to state, that not more than one fourth the quantity formerly consumed at their tables was now used by their guests, although the liquor is yet freely provided; and that the majority of their inmates were now on the list of *entire abstinence.*

In the 4th ward were found forty-three groceries and seven taverns. Twenty-three thousand gallons of spirituous liquors are consumed and vended in these shops and houses. A total of 45 drunkards was found in this ward, eight of whom are females; and 99 tipplers, 25 of whom are females; seven widows, whose husbands died drunkards; and 25 familes who are reduced to beggary by the intemperance of the parent.

In the 5th ward is situated a portion of the large manufacturing establishments of the city. Here, although we are cheered to find a state of society more desirable than in most of the manufacturing districts of the state, yet this all-pervading evil infests this sequestered section of the city. Here, in a population of near 600—1000 gallons of ardent spirits are consumed in two groceries and two taverns. Here are also found 11 drunkards, 10 tipplers, and four widows of husbands who died drunkards.

In justice to this ward it should be noticed, that a considerable share of the 1000 gallons supposed to be here consumed, is supplied by one of the taverns apart from the factories, which is frequented by citizens from the four first wards.

The 6th ward is also a manufacturing section of the city. Here are extensive iron establishments, and a population more exposed to inebriation, from the extremes of heat and severe labour to which they are often subjected. But here too are witnessed the salutary influence of a watchful guardianship over these establishments, and the progress of reform is visible. The committee reports, that 1452 gallons have been sold in this ward during the past year. But within the last six months this consumption has been reduced more than one third, and at the largest of the establishments, the owners have resolved that no more spirituous liquors shall be allowed to be consumed by those who are connected with the establishment. There are however in the limits of this ward, who reside principally out of the manufacturing districts, three drunkards and 18 tipplers. *(To be continued.)*

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

We cannot but observe the beneficial and salutary influence which these institutions have on society generally; and we remark with pleasure, as an evidence of their rapid accumulation in numbers, that there are now at the boarding-house of Mr. M'Clure, on Smithfield street, six gentlemen who have casually selected his house within three weeks past, neither of whom were residents of the same town, or members of any society for the suppression of intemperance, and neither of whom make use of distilled spirits. We trust ere long, that every boarding-house in the city will be like unto it.—*Pittsburgh Herald.*

It is said, that in the town of Lee, Mass. there is no ardent spirits to be found, except a little kept by the physician, which he deals out as he does other medicine.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE JEWS.

The last annual report of the London Jews Society contains some important items.—The Birmingham, Portsmouth, Portsea and Gosport auxiliaries have undertaken to supply the Jewish population in their bounds with the scriptures, most of whom are ready to receive them with thankfulness. In the distribution of eighty entire copies of the scriptures, but three families were found to decline the offer, while no less than thirty families directly solicited the gift. A movement has also been made by the York and Sheffield auxiliaries, in favour of the appointment of a missionary to labour among the Jews who are scattered over the northern parts of England.

"Your Committee (adds the report) could easily refer to other communications, as well from auxiliary committees as from private individuals, which would serve as additional evidence, that "The time to favour Zion, yea, the set time is come. For the servants of the Lord take pleasure in her stones, and favour in the dust thereof." They would state generally, that from almost all the auxiliary societies already named, and from several others, they have received accounts of the conversion and baptism of individuals of the Jewish nation, as it were one of a city and two of a family. Within a few months they have received particular accounts of six Jewish individuals thus received as members of the christian church."

The missionary labouring at Hamburgh meets with much opposition from the Jews, who are numerous, but gains access to no inconsiderable portion of them. In Amsterdam, the Jews are estimated at 20,000, where at present there is no missionary. A missionary labouring in the Westphalian provinces, the year past, found many who appeared to "have the hearing ear, and the understanding heart." In some of the German and Prussian provinces, the minds of the Jews seem to be *preparing* to receive the truth. In one place the rabbinical authorities were about to be set aside in favour of the pure Mosaic scripture; and it was even in contemplation to commence the building of a temple.

In Poland, the Jewish population is estimated at nearly 300,000. The bible circulates freely among them, and excites much interest. Some of the places of worship have been crowded to overflowing. Alluding to a season of special inquiry the report says:—

"This unusual excitement on the subject of christianity continued for several months, and was evidently blessed as a means of awakening in the hearts of many individuals, among the Jews, a serious concern about their souls, and a desire to embrace the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Several had been received as members of the christian church in the ordinance of baptism, previous to the return of Rev. A. M'Caul, and he mentions that nine had been baptised since his return."

In France, bibles and tracts are freely distributed among the Jews, and a missionary avows his conviction that the fields there, are abundantly white for the harvest.

In the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean, a spirit of inquiry has been awakened in the midst of obstacles and embarrassments. A thousand Hebrew bibles have recently been shipped for the depository at Malta, which has been left nearly empty by previous distribution.

The two Jewish converts, with the Armenian who had been imprisoned at Constantinople, it seems, are liberated; and the committee say, that without doubt, a good work has been commenced among the Jews at that place.

"A late communication from Mr. Leeves, dated Jan. 27, conveys additional intelligence respecting these two Jewish converts; from which it appears that John Baptist is at Smyrna, where he is uncommonly zealous, and has been the means of the conversion of four or five Jews, and several Armenians. The other Christian Jew is at Constantinople, and is very steadfast in the faith. Their former companion David, or Peter, the one who renounced his faith, was delivered from the Bagnio not long after the other two, through the interest of the Jews, and he is now living among them at Constantinople.

"That a work of grace has been begun among the Jews at Constantinople, there can be no doubt. Your committee learn, that at the present moment, there are from eight to twelve Jews earnestly desiring to be admitted to christian baptism."

In Western Asia little is now doing, on account of the late disturbances. The last letter from Mr. Wolff was dated while on his way to Jerusalem. A letter from India mentions, at Madras and Bombay, the baptism and conversion of three individuals of the Jewish nation.

The Burman Mission.—Rev. Mr. Boardman, in a part of his journal of last summer, published in the Baptist Magazine, states, that a Burman by the name of Moung Bo, and a Chinese named Ked Keang, give strong indications in their conduct and conversation, of genuine piety. Several others appear so far seriously impressed, as to make them desirous to listen to the preaching of the gospel.

Syria.—Tannoos El Haddad.—Late communications from Mr. Smith, in Syria, contain further accounts of Tannoos, one of the fruits of that mission. The controversy between him and his former priest continued on various topics. The Herald furnishes the answer of Tannoos, to the written argument of his priest in favour of *the fast in honour of the Apostles;* which, it is said, ended the dispute. "It is interesting to see (says the Herald) this intelligent young Arab, who but lately was a firm adherent of the prevalent superstition, now coming forward a bold and zealous champion of the truth, skilfully wielding the sword of the Spirit; and confounding, if not convincing, the enemies of evangelical religion."—*Philadelphian.*

Sentence of a Sandwich Island Governor.—It is stated in a letter just received from the Sandwich Islands, that Hoapiri, governor of Maui, in December last, had a man brought to trial for selling a bottle of rum. The sale of distilled liquor is strictly forbidden by a law at Lahaina, where the governor resides, and is known by every body to be thus forbidden. The culprit, convicted of selling the deleterious article, received his sentence in the presence of the king of all the Sandwich islands, and of Boki, governor of Oahu. The sentence was, that the offender should pay a fine of *two hundred dollars.* This may seem a pretty heavy punishment; but under the old heathen government, the man who should have seriously offended one of the high chiefs, by disobeying his known and strict orders, would very probably have been assassinated, and his dead body offered as a sacrifice to some idol.—*Miss. Magazine.*

Ceylon.—In the time of the Dutch, there were more than 300 idol temples in Ceylon; in 1807, they had increased to more than 1200. In 1663, there were 65,000 Christians in Jaffna; in 1814, scarcely 5000.

New Zealand.—The mild spirit of the gospel is beginning to find its way into the abodes of this rude and savage people. The missionaries are encouraged; their influence is seen slowly, but surely extending itself.

In the islands of the Pacific, though we no more hear of nations born in a day, a silent work, effected by the Holy Spirit through the truth, is going onward.

Connecticut Education Fund.—The capital of the education fund belonging to the state of Connecticut, for the support of common schools, is, says the New-York Daily Advertiser, something over $1,800,000. The income last year was over $80,000. The number of children entitled to the fund about 82,000. This, however, is not probably adequate to the whole support of the common schools. But a remarkable fact on this subject is, that the sum paid to the people of the state from the public treasury, for the support of common or free schools, is nearly double the amount paid in taxes for the support of their civil government.

A Bible to every Family.—The returns of the collectors for this city, are not yet complete; but in the three congregational societies, from $1100 to $1200 have already been subscribed and collected, towards the effort to raise $10,000 in the four northern counties of this state, to circulate the bible among the destitute.—*Ct. Obs.*

Pioneer Line.—We learn from a correspondent in the central part of New-York, that this oldest line of Sabbath-keeping stages, from Albany to Buffalo, has done good by its example. "The bills now read on many routes—stages run thus and thus, *Sundays excepted*—where before, they run the whole seven days."

There are those, who are weak enough to think that they can break down this line, which men who desire to keep the Sabbath when travelling, have established for their own accommodation; and thus compel all who travel, to go in stages which do not keep the Sabbath. A desperate effort is now making for that purpose, just as if the determined friends of the Sabbath would give up their enterprise, for the sake of saving money. We can assure such persons, that they "reckon without their host." The Pioneer has funds, which would enable the proprietors, if they saw fit, to act *on the offensive,* in a contest for running down each other. We speak advisedly. Such efforts can result in nothing but the defeat, and if long persisted in, the ruin of those who make them. The christian public, when they see men conspiring to break down an establishment, merely because it transacts business on christian principles, will give it their patronage—will support it effectually; and the devices of the wicked will, in the end, "come down on their own pate."—*Vt. Chronicle.*

First Church, Salem.—This was the first protestant church that was formed on the western continent, and will be two hundred years old on the 17th inst. when the Rev. Mr. Upham will preach the second century lecture.

Sabbath Schools.—A letter from a correspondent at Providence, (R.I.) says, "Sabbath schools prosper in this region. A work of grace has recently commenced among the teachers of the schools in this town, and more than twenty, as we humbly hope, have received the saving influences of the Holy Spirit, and joined themselves to the church of Christ."

In Otsego county, two Sabbath school missionaries are employed very successfully. In one town, when the missionary entered it, not a Sabbath school could be found, and little success was anticipated in establishing one. Not in the least discouraged, however, by the forbidding aspect of the place, the missionary moved forward in his beneficent work, until ten schools were established, and three hundred children gathered into them. Two bible classes were also formed; a revival of religion had commenced; and at our latest dates the work of the Lord was going on prosperously.—*Juv. Magazine.*

Infant School in Washington City.—The Register states, that the success of the infant school in Washington, thus far, exceeds the expectations of its friends. "There were, on the second week, about one hundred scholars. It will soon have as great a number as will be sufficient for one school."

There is much good sense in a remark recently made by Rev. Jabez Bunting, President of the Methodist Conference in Great-Britain. It being proposed to raise a small additional sum for the Wesleyan Missionary Society—"No," said Mr. B. "I do not think it would be possible for you to raise £1000 or £2000; but talk of £5000 or £10,000, and I think you will raise it. Lord Bacon somewhere observes, that heroic desires contribute greatly to health. If a man would succeed, let him aim at great things, and by the blessing of God, he will accomplish great things."—*N. Y. Obs.*

The Associate Synod of North-America have within their bounds, according to the minutes of their late meeting, 58 ministers, and 143 congregations, settled and vacant. These contain 4459 families, and 11,504 communicants.

The Kentucky Baptist Education Society has determined to establish forthwith a Baptist college. Georgetown has been chosen as the site of the intended institution. The citizens of Scott county having subscribed $20,000 in aid of its funds, together with the property of the Rittenhouse academy.

REVIVALS.

Herkimer Co.—From a clergyman labouring in this county, we learn that the state of religion was never more interesting than at this present time. The work has prevailed chiefly in three contiguous towns, Herkimer, Warren and Columbia. Some hundreds of sinners are thought in the judgment of charity, to have turned to the Lord. In Columbia the work has been most powerful. The stout-hearted have been prostrated; opposers have been struck dumb; and infidels have been made to feel that there is a God that judgeth in the earth. The work has been glorious. It has also been attended, more or less, with remarkable occurrences, some of which perhaps may in due time be narrated. The prominent means have been frequent preaching in public, and visiting from house to house, accompanied with fervent prayer.

Otsego.—A friend writes us, rather indefinitely, of the existence of some of the gentle outpourings of the Spirit in two or three towns of this county.

Saybrook, Conn.—Rev. R. Jennings, pastor of the 1st baptist church in Saybrook, mentions a revival in that place since October last. Upwards of 40 have related their christian experience with a view of being baptised, and 36 have submitted to that ordinance.

Westfield, Mass.—A powerful work is going forward in Westfield; and signs are favourable in the towns south.

South-Carolina.—Mr. S. S. Burdett writes to the editor of the Christian Secretary, from Orangeburgh district, S. C. that there has been a revival under his ministry since September last, and that he has baptised 100 persons in the two churches with which he is connected.

Pisgah Church, Indiana.—Rev. J. M. Dickey, in a letter to the editor of the Intelligencer, dated August 3d, writes—"We had a comfortable communion yesterday. Twelve persons united with the church on examination, and two by certificate. About 25 came forward to the anxious seats. We seem to have abundant evidence, that the good Spirit of the Lord is at work among us."

The Choctaws.—The Western Luminary contains a letter from Rev. H. C. dated Mayhew, July 14th, which gives additional particulars of the revival among the Choctaws. The nation embraces probably about 20,000 inhabitants; and their territory lies chiefly within the chartered limits of Mississippi. In 1816, they sold a part of their land to the United States, for which they were to receive annually, for seventeen years, the sum of $6,000. This sum, we believe, has been mostly appropriated for the support of missions and schools, and the arts of civilisation. The natives are fast improving. They have, among other things, enacted laws against the use of ardent spirits, which have had an extensive and powerful influence.

The missionary stations are Bethel, Elliot, Emmaus, Mayhew, &c. besides which there are several small schools. At all of these stations, and even among the Chickasaws on the north of them, there is witnessed, it would seem, more or less of the influences of reviving grace. The writer is not a permanent labourer in that field, but is devoting the summer to it. The following extract from his letter will be read with lively emotions:—

"I have not spent a Sabbath since I have been in the nation, where there were less than twenty persons who professed to be concerned and anxious about the salvation of their souls. And amongst the Indians, religion is so unpopular, as yet, that few, I think, are willing to be known as anxious persons, until they are so in reality. The people appear to be taking sides, some for the Lord, and some against him. What appears to be specially encouraging, is the fact, that most of the leading men in this part of the nation, have come out decidedly on the Lord's side. Col. Folsom, the chief of this district, is a powerful man; as we say, "a host of himself;" and he appears to be engaged with his whole soul in the good cause. There is another fact that is new to me in the dealings of God's providence. In christian communities young persons are generally the subjects of renewing grace, and comparatively few cases occur of aged sinners being brought to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation. But amongst our red brethren it is not so. The gospel takes effect upon the aged as readily as upon the young. I have witnessed some very interesting cases of this kind. One man near 100 years old attended one of our meetings, for the first time that he had ever heard preaching in his life. He sat and listened with great attention all day, (for our meeting continued, with two or three short intermissions, from morning till night); and at night when he went home, they set some victuals before him, but his appetite was gone. He was in great distress; but before the next Sabbath he was rejoicing in hope, and regretted that he had not known this when he was young. He had never heard of a Saviour before; and now he was old, and could have but a few days to serve the Saviour on earth.

"There are a great many such cases, of persons who gladly embrace the offers of mercy through a Redeemer, the *first time* that they ever hear them preached. And it has appeared to me a very strong evidence of the divine origin of christianity, that it produces the same feelings and effects on men in every situation of life. The same distress and anxiety under conviction; the same joy, and love, and peace, and happiness, when they hope they have obtained mercy. And in every instance, so far as I know, where any of our red brethren have obtained a hope in Christ, they appear willing to bear the cross, despising the shame. They are willing to confess their sinfulness—the change in their views and feelings; and most of them are willing to pray to God in public, as well as in their families and in private. They would be shocked, and could hardly believe it, if they were told that there are professors of religion in christian lands who are ashamed to pray even in their own families."

Religion in Vermont State's Prison.—The Vermont Chronicle says, that in the state's prison, "within a few weeks, the state of feeling has become decidedly favourable to religion. A considerable number profess to have become penitent; and making all due allowance for the ignorance of some, and the peculiar temptations of all to hypocrisy, there seems reason to believe that all is not mere profession. All the convicts, we believe, are formed into a bible class, and most of them seem interested in its exercises. Arrangements have been made for teaching those to read, who desire such instruction, and it is generally desired by those who need it. A spirit of order, obedience, and industry, pervades this institution."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: AUGUST 25, 1829.

Oneida Institute of Science and Industry.—An examination of the students of this interesting seminary took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The exercises were in Greek and Latin, arithmetic, algebra, and geography, moral and mental philosophy, and the scriptures. Other branches were omitted for want of time. The character of the examination, as we learn, was highly gratifying to the Trustees and other gentlemen who had the privilege of attending. In the evening of Wednesday, the annual exhibition of speaking was held at the presbyterian church, in the adjacent village of Whitesborough, in the presence of a crowded audience, many of whom were from the neighbouring towns. The speakers, ten in number, were of a class younger than those who exhibited last year, and the pieces selected were of their own composition. Among the number was a young Seneca chief, a member of the institution, who spoke in his own native dialect. This, together with the Latin and Greek orations, was of course unintelligible to the majority of the audience, though far from having been destitute of interest. As to the character of the performances of the evening, there can have been but one opinion. Whether we refer to the matter or the manner, the good sense or the good delivery of the speakers, we are constrained to say, that the performance was highly creditable, both to the class and the institution. Indeed all the performances at the anniversary were well calculated to illustrate the utility of the plan of education which has been adopted at this seminary.

The plan of uniting manual labour with scientific instruction has been completely successful. It is attracting, very justly, the public attention, far and near; and promises, in process of time, to be universally adopted. The Oneida Institution has led the way in this species of improvement; and now standing prominently as it does before the public, it ought to be, and must be, fully sustained. When we reflect upon the facilities it offers, more especially to the instruction of pious young men in the elementary branches, and when we take into account the liberal and disinterested views of the founders, and the self-denying activity and zeal of the teachers, we can hardly persuade ourselves that the enlightened community around us, will longer defer lending the necessary aid. Funds are wanted; and they must be had. To let such an institution continue to suffer, would be a blot on the fame of this fair community.

The next term commences on the 1st of September. A few additional scholars can be accommodated, if application is made without delay. It is also in contemplation to erect a work-shop for exercise during the winter.

We should have added, that the seminary farm and garden are in fine order, and should have dropped a kind word in favour of the management of the worthy steward. The Trustees partook of a fine dinner, furnished from the produce of the farm.

Western S. S. Union.—The fourth anniversary of the Western Sunday School Union will be celebrated on Thursday of the present week, in this village. Delegates, clergymen, and special friends of the institution, will meet at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the session-room of the first presbyterian church. Public exercises will be held in the church, at half past 6 in the evening.

The anniversary of the Oneida Union will be held on the same day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Memorandum for the next Monthly Concert. See, in the present number of the Recorder, an abstract of intelligence from missions among the Jews. Also, in this and a former number, notices of a most cheering revival among the Choctaws, and at the station at Mackinaw.

Notice, also, in connexion, the situation of the oppressed Creeks and Cherokees.

The late news from the islands of the Pacific is not of the most important character. Nor is there any very important intelligence from Ceylon, Bombay or Palestine. A few scattered instances of conversion are mentioned in most of the foreign stations, as tokens of the divine presence and blessing.

It should be especially recollected, these "hard times," "*to bring all the tythes* into the store-house," if we would witness a rain of the Spirit's influence upon the united supplications at the concert. Prayer, without effort or self-denial, at such a time as this, will not prevail at the court of heaven. How many among us are there, whose skirts are not sprinkled with the blood of the 50,000 souls of the heathen, that daily pass into eternity! Once there was a deficiency of information; but this excuse is done away. God is plainly teaching us by his providence, that he regards the Christian as his brother's keeper.

Mission to Greece.—We learn that Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, of this vicinity, expects soon to embark on a mission to Greece, under care of the American Board. Would it not be well for the benevolent in this vicinity to aid in procuring the outfit? Almost any thing that can be done of this sort, or for the needy Greeks, will doubtless be acceptable.

"*Madness is in their Heart, while they live.*" Take the following as a literal example, furnished by the New-York papers:—

Death of Charles Gilfert.—The death of Mr. Charles Gilfert, late lessee and manager of the Bowery theatre, says the Commercial Advertiser of the 30th ult. was singular and extraordinary. We understand that he died literally of madness, produced almost instantaneously, on hearing that Mr. Hackett had taken the theatre with which he had been so closely connected from its foundation. The phrensy came suddenly and terribly upon him, and continued without abatement until this morning, when he dropped down dead. He neither ate, nor slept, nor was he undressed for six or seven days; but paced his room, watched and guarded by five or six men, to prevent violence upon himself. Mr. G. was an active man, of great musical science and taste, and a composer of no mean reputation. To the above the Post adds: His demise has probably been hastened by too great anxiety of mind, occasioned by the unprosperous state of the establishment over which he presided, and which, in consequence of many concurrent and unavoidable causes, has of late been almost totally neglected by the public.

Such a death! A victim of malice, rushing as in a moment into the presence of that God, who, out of Christ, is a "consuming fire!"

"*Natural History of Enthusiasm.*"—The religious journals are recommending an English work, bearing this title, to the perusal of American readers. It may be an excellent work, for aught we can tell. We have not *seen* it. But if in our power, we should prefer at such a time as this, to call the public attention to the *natural history of* LUKEWARMNESS *in religion*. This would be a subject directly in point. One might read such a work, and be studying the grace of penitence at the same time.

The notice in our last paper, relative to the death of Mr. Willcox's son, having been erroneously inserted, we give place to the following, from the Cazenovia Monitor, of the 16th inst. at the request of the friends of the deceased:—

Melancholy Accident.—EDWARD L. WILLCOX, aged 16 years, only son of Mr. *Abel Willcox*, of New-Hartford, was drowned in the lake near this village, on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock, P. M. He was a student in the seminary; and in the afternoon of the day above mentioned, went on the lake in a boat, with three of his fellow students. One of the three was sitting at the stern, steering; two were in the centre, rowing; while Edward was standing at the bow, partly hid from his companions by some bushes set up in the boat to accelerate its speed. It is supposed that some slight irregularity in the motion of the boat, caused him to lose his balance and fall backwards into the water. It was not known that he had fallen, until the boat had passed over him, and he was seen struggling in its wake. The boat was put about as soon as possible; but alas! the hapless youth had sunk beyond the reach of help. The alarm soon reached the village, and active exertions were immediately made by the citizens, as well as by the teachers and students of the seminary, to recover the body, which did not prove successful until about four hours after the accident. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only instance of a person being drowned in our lake in upwards of thirty years.

The object of our correspondent V. D. M. to-day, is not to give a complete delineation of all the christian graces as fruits of the Spirit. This would afford matter for a volume. His remarks all have a bearing upon one single point. He would show us that there is nothing in the *nature* of the christian graces, which necessarily prevents the person who possesses them from ascertaining the state of his own religious character.

Diorama.—It will be seen, by a notice in our advertising department, that the celebrated view of the west side of the Hudson river, painted by Mr. Jones, a distinguished artist, is now exhibiting at Washington-Hall. It is said to be a splendid work, and our citizens will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing it.

Rev. Dr. Neil has accepted the office of corresponding secretary and general agent to the General Assembly's Board of Education, and resigned the presidency of Dickinson College.

Rev. Mr. Beman, we learn, has declined the call from the church at Auburn. This, we fear, will be a great disappointment.

The corner-stone of a Mariner's church was laid a few days since in the city of Boston.

Musical Lectures.—The enquiry is often made of us, whether the editor of the Recorder intends giving a course of Musical Lectures in Utica, the ensuing autumn. Perhaps it may not be improper to state publicly, that his other avocations are so pressing, as to render such an arrangement inconvenient for him. Yet, as many have been in the habit of calling at this season of the year for special instruction, he would suggest the propriety of their all coming at a given period, say the first of September. Instruction can then be given by lectures or otherwise, as may be deemed most advisable; and the terms will be reasonable.

The following notice, we regret to say, was accidentally mislaid last week:—

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The commencement of this Institution takes place on Wednesday, the 26th inst. The Exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Prize Declamations on Tuesday evening preceding, at 7 o'clock. Candidates for admission will be examined on Tuesday. The examination will commence in the College chapel, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Female Missionary Society of the Western District, will be held at the presbyterian meeting-house in Clinton, on Tuesday the 1st of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. NANCY BABCOCK, *Sec'ry.*

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

Paris papers to the 7th, and London papers to the 8th of July, have been received by arrivals at New-York.

Russians & Turks.—The accounts from the seat of war in the east, confirm the Russian victory, which seems to have been followed by circumstances rendering it still more decisive. The following is the Russian bulletin of the operations subsequent to the battle of the 11th of June:—

"*Warsaw, June* 22.—The rout of the Ottoman army has been so complete, and the pursuit confided to Gen. Count Pahlem executed with so much vigour, that with the exception of some cavalry, who appear to have fallen back towards Aidos, the remains of that army have not been able to rally any where. The Grand Vizier had succeeded in getting into Chumla accompanied by a feeble escort of cavalry. Our parties of Cossacks brought in every moment, fresh transports of prisoners, cannon, baggage, and colours, taken from the Turks in their flight. The number of cannon taken amounts already to nearly sixty, and the loss of the enemy in killed is about 6000 men. Ours also was considerable in the battle of the 11th June, and amounts to 1400 killed, & 600 wounded; amongst whom are two generals.

"A body of 1500 horse, with infantry, having left Chumla, probably to watch our movements, had occupied with the infantry and artillery two of the redoubts which we had constructed last year. The cavalry had marched forward to cover them. Gen. Roth, who was proceeding to the village of Marasch, having observed the cavalry, ordered forthwith Gen. Prince Mendatoff to make a charge with some squadrons of the hussars of Alexandria and Akhtyr, and six pieces of light artillery. This charge completely succeeded; the enemy was overthrown, and fell back, with the loss of two standards. In the pursuit of this detachment, the general found himself under the fire of one of the redoubts; but immediately making a part of his hussars dismount, he marched at their head, and in a moment carried the redoubt, where the Turks left two cannon and two standards.

"The second redoubt was occupied by nearly 500 men, protected by a battery, which showered grape shot upon our troops. After having reformed his detachment, and united some companies of chasseurs and infantry, Prince Mendatoff ordered an attack with the bayonet, instead of answering the fire of the Turkish musquetry, and carried the redoubt. Five cannon and twelve standards were the trophies of this brilliant feat. But the excitement of the soldiers was such that few prisoners were taken. The enemy left near six hundred dead on the spot, and we lost one hundred in killed and wounded.

"The imperial army were full of ardour, notwithstanding the fatigue of five consecutive forced marches, followed by a battle, disputed for some hours with the greatest fury."

Speaking of the victory of the 11th June, the Paris Constitutionel says—"The triumphs of the Muscovite soldiers in the neighbourhood of Chumla, are greater than had previously been conjectured, and more decisive than could have been imagined. It is difficult to predict what effects will be produced upon the cabinet of St. James, by the news from Chumla. It is presumable that the views of the British ministry will not be rendered more favourable to Russia by this intelligence."

Accounts from Vienna, to the 25th June, state, that the official news of the victory obtained by the Russians near Chumla had occasioned strange movements at that place. Prince Metternich, not prepared for such intelligence, was astounded; he forthwith dispatched several couriers for England and the frontiers of Transylvania; and as the plague had for a long time been a pretext for the march of troops, so on this occasion it was used for sending troops towards the theatre of war, to reinforce the *cordon sanitaire*.

London, July 8.—The decision of our cabinet respecting the affairs of the east, is not yet known. It appears that the ministers wait for dispatches from our minister to Constantinople, who it is said arrived at that place on the 16th June. It is believed that he has received instructions, which will produce a great change in the spirit of the members of the divan; and it is supposed that they will have influence on the two belligerent nations. They speak of menaces to the two powers; but we are not in a state to go to war. The state of our finances is an invincible obstacle. Our tranquility in the interior is not such as the ministry can hope will last for three months.

On the 4th of July, the Americans in Paris, to the number of eighty, celebrated the anniversary of independence. Dr. Kirkland, late president of Harvard college, presided; assisted by Gen. LaFayette, Col. McRae, of Virginia, and Mr. Barnett.

Later Intelligence.—London papers to the 16th, and Paris papers to the 21st of July, were received by arrivals at New York, on Tuesday last. The news, both British and continental, is of an interesting character.

Great Britain.—The King is said to regret having given his assent to the measure of Catholic emancipation, and at a late levee treated the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Jerningham with marked neglect, not even speaking when under the necessity of passing close to them. On the name of O'Connel being announced, he is said to have suffered some indecorous expressions to escape him. He manifests great aversion to *all* who were in any degree instrumental in furthering the catholic relief bill.

The Duke of Cumberland is said to have great weight with his majesty at this time; and has openly declared that he will not leave England, until he has effected the dismission of the Duke of Wellington. In the mean time, it is said that advances have been made by the ministry to the ultra-tory party, and the leading members have assented to join Wellington, if he will sacrifice Mr. Peel to their resentment.

A dissolution of parliament is spoken of to strengthen the ministry.

The Morning Chronicle says, the King has not supported the Duke of Wellington. From weakness of character, the infirmities of age, or secret partialities, his majesty has so conducted himself, as either to give hopes to the opponents of the administration, or at least not to destroy the hopes previously entertained.

The Morning Journal of the 11th July, contains, in a long speculative article on the succession to the throne, in case of the King's death, some very broad allusions to the Duke of Wellington, as the fittest and most likely man to be regent.

In Ireland, great disturbances prevail; and many lives have been lost in contests between the Orange-men and Catholics.

A general meeting of the unemployed silk weavers was held in London, on the 15th of June, to hear the answer of the Duke of Wellington to the application of 4000 of their number, for means to emigrate in a body to Swan River, New-South-Wales. The Duke answered that he had not the means at his disposal, to defray the expense of transporting even a small number of people to that colony; much less so great a body. He deeply regrets their distresses, but attributes them "to causes over which the government have no control."

Russians & Turks.—The Paris Constitutionel, of the 21st July, after making a summary of the state of affairs in the east, comes to the conclusion, that the Turks have lost the advantage they gained in the early part of the contest, and that the hopes founded on the military system of the Ottomans have entirely vanished. The Turks have lost all confidence, by the dispersion of their troops & the taking of Silistria.

Fall of Silistria.—Intelligence of the capture of Silistria was transmitted by telegraph from Strasbourgh to Paris, on the 16th July. The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2, received by express:—

"At this moment, a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lt. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived, with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who, after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmound, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 250 pieces of cannon, two horse-tails, upwards of 100 stand of colours, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of amunition and provisions."

The *Berlin State Gazette* gives the following version of this event:—"The garrison, consisting of 8000 men, and the inhabitants in arms, to the number of 10,000, are made prisoners of war. The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Shumla, by Gen. Diebitsch."

A letter of the 11th July, from Vienna says, upon the same subject:—"I hasten to inform you that we just received advices of the capture of Silistria, which surrendered by capitulation to the Russian army on the 30th June. The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Grurgewo and Routshouk. Shumla is not the only passage across the Balkan open to the Russians. The road from Sophia to Philoppolis does not present the same difficulties; and besides, by leaving Shumla, with its reduced garrison, to be observed by a numerous corps, several other roads open the plain of Adrianople to the Russians. The question now is, whether the fall of Silistria will induce the Porte to accede to the propositions of Russia, and if he still refuses, whether Turkey may look for the succour of any European power."

The following intelligence is dated Banks of the Danube, July 6:—The victory gained over the Grand Vizier by Gen. Diebitsch, has been announced by Russia to all the courts with which that power has friendly relations. This communication was accompanied by a diplomatic note declarative of the Emperor's pacific intentions."

St. Petersbugh, June 28.—The Emperor has written to General Count Diebitsch, commanding the second army, the following rescript:—

"I have received your report of the victory of 11th June, near the village of *Goulaztcha*, in the vicinity of Shumla, over the army of the Grand Vizier, which resulted in the dispersing of the greater part of the Turkish force, with the loss of all its artillery, camp equipages and munitions.

"The honour of the success, alike complete and brilliant, which thus crowned our arms, belongs to you as its chief author. You succeeded in concealing your movements from the enemy; in inspiring him with confidence to risk a battle, and in triumphing over all his efforts to avoid the decisive blow that you had prepared for him.

"In testifying to you my lively gratitude for such signal services, I name you a chevalier of the order of St. George, of the 2d class, of which I herewith transmit the insignia. In order to preserve the memory of the glorious victory achieved by our troops under your command, in this memorable battle, I authorise you to make choice of six pieces of the artillery taken on the occasion from the enemy, which I present to you.

"I charge you to thank, in my name, the troops, your brave companions in arms, who, in this battle, gave fresh proofs of their intrepidity and their devotion; and am always your affectionate "NICHOLAS."

Greece.—The Avisco de la Mediterranee announces, after advices from Syra, that the President of Greece, in communicating the protocol of London to the Panhellenium, declared that he would sooner suffer his hands to be cut off, than sign or accept it.

The Nuremburgh Correspondent announces, after intelligence from the frontiers of Italy, that Athens has surrendered by capitulation to the Greeks.

DOMESTIC.

From New-Orleans.—Advices from New-Orleans are received to the 28th ult. The papers say nothing about the health of the city, but private advices represented it as sickly.

The ship Bingham, Capt. Jeffrey, one of the American vessels chartered at Havana, to carry troops in the late expedition which sailed from Havana on the 6th of July, has arrived at New-Orleans in distress, having been separated from the fleet in a violent tempest, which took place on the 11th of July. There are on board this vessel 500 troops, officers included. The Spanish consul at New-Orleans made application to the Governor for permission for these troops to land, until the Bingham could be repaired, or some other ship chartered to take them on board. The Governor granted them permission to land at such place as he pointed out, where they were to remain until the vessel could be repaired, if no other ship could be hired to take them.

It was reported at New-Orleans, that a number of the vessels belonging to the Spanish squadron, destined for the invasion of Mexico, had put into Pensacola, having suffered considerable damage in a severe gale of wind.

Runaway Slaves.—A considerable degree of excitement was produced in the city of New-York, the week before last, in consequence of an attempt made by a Col. Crane, of Virginia, aided by J. L. Hayes, a constable, to seize a runaway slave. The slave resisted, and during the scuffle, he stabbed Hayes in several places, but was finally secured. He was afterwards indicted for assault and battery on Hayes, with intent to kill him; but on the trial, he was convicted of assault and battery only. The court sentenced him to two years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary. He was ably defended by counsel employed by the Manumission Society.

A like excitement was produced in Utica, week before last, in consequence of the seizure of a black man, claimed as a slave by a person residing in Kentucky. He was taken before a magistrate; but pending the investigation he made his escape, and will probably avoid another arrest.

Indian Disturbance.—The troops which had been assembled to go in pursuit of the Indians in Missouri, it appears, have returned. One company proceeded to the place where the skirmish happened; but no Indians were to be found. The bodies of Myers and Owensby were found scalped and buried.

Cherokees.—When we apply to the laws of Georgia for justice, we are gravely denied our oaths, and any right of suffrage, by an act of the last Legislature of the state. Such is the treatment with which we meet, and such is the policy of Georgia, I presume, to effect our speedy removal to the country of Arkansas. But we are not Arkansas men. The chase we despise; the kettle, gun, and steel-trap, are no inducements for us. We delight in cultivating the soil, and we know it is finely adapted to our purpose. Of our rights and liberties we ask no further, than they have been guaranteed to us by our treaties, and thus far we intend to maintain them. If destruction is inevitable, the sooner the better, for our present state is a painful one. But we are not to be alarmed from our lands; to them we are firmly attached; our dwellings are comfortable; our farms are fertile; our climate healthy; our laws pretty good, with the prospect of bettering them; and our condition cannot be bettered by a removal. Resistance we never intend, but with our blood will we water our land, and deposit our ashes with those of our ancestors.—*Cher. Phœnix.*

Watkins.—The case of Tobias Watkins, for defrauding the United States, was finally disposed of on the 14th inst. The motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment, on the three indictments on which he was found guilty, were denied by the court. He was fined $3050, being the amount of the several sums which he had embezzled, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Custom-House Regulations.—The recent instructions from the treasury department, to the collector of this port, are such as operate with much severity at the present moment, upon those who have goods here, destined for the west. The instructions are, that all parcels of goods, of whatever description, that shall arrive here in *original* imported cases, boxes or other enclosures, must be accompanied with the certificate of a collector, or some equally valid evidence, that the same have been regularly imported, according to law, or such parcels will be detained by our collector, until the evidence be furnished. Such an arrangement, so contrary to former practice, has taken the merchants by surprise, and will prove one of very great expense and trouble to them, at least in relation to all goods purchased before receiving notice of the order. In regard to future purchases, the evil will probably be less; though even then it must be considerable, as the purchases of a single house may require a multitude of papers, when its goods constitute parts of many different cargoes.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Uncxampled Abstinence.—Mr. Reuben Kelsey, a respectable young man, of Fairfield, in this county, aged about 25, is said to have subsisted on nothing but cold water, for more than *forty days!* His mind seems to have been partially abstracted, and he has chiefly kept his room, apparently averse to any intercourse with the world, for nearly three years past. The quantity of food taken by him for the last twelve months is supposed to be less than that required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period first named, neither persuasion, threats, or force, have been effectual to make him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. He is described as wasted to a ghastly skeleton; still he is thought in a great measure to retain his senses, and to enjoy the benefit of sleep. This afflicting case is almost unparalleled, and has thus far baffled all the efforts of medical skill.—*Little-Falls Friend.*

Hudson and Mohawk Rail-Road.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh having withdrawn from the directory of this company, Churchill C. Cambreleng, member of Congress from New-York, has been appointed in his place; and he and Mr. De Graff, of Schenectady, are about to examine and designate the route for the road, which, it may be hoped, will soon be commenced.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Monument to the Regicides.—The New-Haven Advertiser states, that Ex-Sheriff Parkins, who passed through that place last week, has ordered a beautiful monument to be erected to the memory of Goffe, Whally and Dixwell, three of the judges of Charles I, who lie buried in the old burial yard, and whose graves are now marked by small rude stones of common trap. The monument is to be erected at the rear of the centre church.

Mrs. Royal.—The Washington Telegraph states, that this *lady* "has paid her fine, and given security to keep the peace. Her securities are stated, by the Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, to be Major Lewis, the *second auditor*, Dr. Jones, the *postmaster* at Washington, Mr. Henston, a *clerk* in one of the public offices, and Major Eaton, the *Secretary of War.*"

Indian Agent.—Capt. Jasper Parrish, of Canandaigua, who has long officiated as government agent, for the remnants of Indian tribes, in this state, has recently been removed from that station, and Justus Ingersoll, Esq. of Medina, Orleans county, is appointed in his stead.

More Independence.—A manufactory of penknives and other fine cutlery has recently been commenced at Worcester, Mass. upon an extensive scale. The establishment employs fifty people, and the wares produced are said to be equal to any imported.

Unprofitable Mining.—Last year, six individuals of Salem set out for the gold mine district, North-Carolina, with a capital of one thousand dollars each, and the necessary implements for mining. They returned home a few days since, after having laboured diligently and perseveringly, in search of the precious metal, until they had expended their last dollar; and one of them now lies in jail, having been arrested for a debt immediately after his return.—*Providence pa.*

Revenue.—We understand the amount of duties secured at the custom-house, in this city, for the month of July, is upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars; during the month of June, it was upwards of eighteen hundred thousand. The amount secured for the last five months, exceeds six millions; full equal to the amount bonded last year, during the same months.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Wrought Nails.—Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol, has invented a machine for making nails, every way equal, and possessing all the qualities of wrought nails. They are rolled from the bar. One of the machines is now in operation at Bristol, and two more, we understand, are about to be built. The nails are better finished than any we have ever before seen, and what is of great importance, they can be made as cheap as the common cut nails. We have a specimen left at our office.—*Prov. Jour.*

Melting up Coin.—A correspondent of a southern paper complains that the *trade* in the United States annually melt up more than a million of dollars; and that one half the amount is in American half dollars. In Europe no person is permitted to melt up the current coin.

The Owego Tioga co. Gazette, in an article relative to Nicholas Vandemark, whose body was found in a pond, and who was supposed to have been murdered, says, that after an investigation of the matter, it is believed he came to his death by accident.

It is stated in the New-York Daily Advertiser, that seventy-five graduates of Yale college, at New-Haven, are supposed to be now living, who took their degrees before the declaration of American independence. The oldest of them is a graduate of 1750.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained by the Presbytery of South-Alabama, Messrs. *Martin* and *Dunham*, as evangelists. They have been employed for a year past as missionaries in that state.

Rev. *Daniel L. Gray*, was ordained June 3d, by the Presbytery of South-Carolina, and installed pastor of the Fairforest church.

At Sharon, Ohio, June 24th, the Rev. *Samuel C. Jennings* was ordained and installed pastor of the presbyterian congregation there. The Rev. Elisha P. Swift preached the sermon.

At Reading, Vt. June 23d, the Rev. *Abram Marsh.* Sermon by Rev. S. Goddard, of Norwich. This town has been one of the waste places of Vermont.

Installed at Western, Mass. on the 1st ult. Rev. *Oren Catlin*, to the pastoral care of the congregational church in that place. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Hampton.

On the 17th June, Rev. *Gurden Robbins*, late editor of the Christian Secretary, was ordained as pastor of the baptist church in East-Windsor, Conn.

On the 17th June, the new and convenient meeting-house in Westbrook, Conn. was consecrated to the worship of God. Sermon by Rev. Robert M'Cartee, of the Canal-street church, New-York.

June 20th, the second presbyterian church in Wilmington, Del. was organised, consisting of 55 persons. On the 22d, the church chose Mr. Robert Adair to be their pastor.

MARRIED,

In this village, on the 17th inst. by Rev. Mr. Aikin, Mr. *John C. Hastings*, merchant, to Miss *Martha Ann Parker*, daughter of Mr. Jason Parker; all of this village.

In Trenton, on the 17th inst. by Rev. Mr. Foote, Mr. *Milton Tuttle*, of Orleans, Jefferson co. to Miss *Sarah Garratt*, of Trenton.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 23d inst. a son of Mr. R. Sabin, aged 4 years.

On the 24th inst. Mrs. *Sarah Reynolds*, aged 93.

In Northfield, Mass. on the 11th inst. Mrs. *Abigail Lyman*, relict of Col. James Lyman, aged 71.

In New-York, Mrs. *Louisa Christmas*, wife of Rev. J. S. Christmas, aged 30.

In London co. Virginia, *Tommy Thompson*, a black man, aged 130!

WANTED,

10,000 yards Domestic FLANNEL, **4,000** yds. Family made Carpets,
By SHEARMAN & THOMSON.
Utica, August 25, 1829. 34w4

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE new, splendid and complete DIORAMA of the HUDSON RIVER, from the city of New-York to Albany, painted on four thousand feet of canvass, by Mr. R. JONES, is now exhibiting at Washington-Hall.

It represents the City and Harbour of New-York, the Shipping passing the Narrows, &c. taken from Wehawk: Also, Hoboken, the Palisades, Haverstraw Light-House, the Highlands, West-Point, Brilliant Sunset, Newburgh, Catskill Point, distant Mountains, &c. For particulars see bills.

Admittance, 25 cents. Children half price. Doors open at half past 7: Exhibition to commence at half past 8 o'clock, every evening. *August* 25, 1829.

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received, from E. Littell, Philadelphia, the Religious Magazine, or Spirit of the Theological Journals and Reviews; and the Journal of Foreign Medicine—elegantly half bound, with calf backs. *Utica, Aug.* 25, 1829.

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged, that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity & Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

WANTED,

A FEW additional BOARDERS. A number of young men can have a pleasant seat at table, and the Subscriber's undivided attention; or no charges. Neat and fashionably furnished apartments kept in reserve for transient persons. E. WOODWORTH.
Utica, August, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to EDWARD VERNON, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. Terms—*Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, or to individuals to sell again, $3.50 per hundred. *August* 18, 1829. 33

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility; Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent catarrhous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bone came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co. H. STORRS & Co. Dr. M. HITCHCOCK, and Mr. A. HITCHCOCK, Druggists, Genesee street: Dr. NEWEL SMITH, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it. 34
August 25, 1829. G. MARSHALL.

BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

THE annual Course of Lectures commences on the first Thursday of September, and continues fifteen weeks. Medical Degrees are conferred at the close of the lectures in December, and the annual commencement of Williams College, with which this institution is connected. The requisites for an examination for a degree are, a good moral character, three years study with a regular physician, an adequate knowledge of the Latin language, and attendance on two full courses of lectures, one of which must have been at this institution. The Trustees have made ample provision for the accommodation of Students, and are increasing the advantages for a thorough and complete medical education.

The Lectures will be delivered by the following Professors of their several branches, viz:—

H. H. CHILDS, M.D. *Theory & Practice of Physic.*
J. D. WELLS, M. D. *Anatomy and Physiology.*
S. W. WILLIAMS, M. D. *Medical Jurisprudence.*
S. WHITE, M. D. } *Theoretical and Operative*
S. P. WHITE, M. D. } *Surgery.*
C. B. COVENTRY, M. D. *Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Obstetrics.*
C. DEWEY, M. D. *Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy.*

Fee for the Lectures, $40: Graduating fee, $12: Matriculating ticket, $3: Library ticket, $1: Board, including washing, lodging, and room, $1.75 per week.

For further particulars, inquire of C. DEWEY, M. D. Dean of the Faculty, Pittsfield: S. or S. P. WHITE, M. D. Hudson: J. D. WELLS, M. D. Boston; or A. & C. B. COVENTRY, M. D. Utica.
Pittsfield, August 1, 1829. 31w4

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received—Elements of Mental and Moral Science, by George Payne, A. M.: The Young Preacher's Manual, by Eben'r Porter, D. D.: Discourses on various Subjects, by Adam Clark: Griffin's Park street Lectures: Memoirs of the late John Mason Good: Spring on Christian Character: A Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professed Christians, by Wm. Wilberforce, Esq.: The Parent's Monitor, by David Barker: Stories on the Millennium, by Mrs. Sherwood: The History of an old Pocket Bible, by Rev. Robert Cox, A. M.

H. & T. have a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which they will sell low.
Utica, August 17, 1829.

ALE, PORTER, & BROWN-STOUT.

THE Subscriber makes and keeps constantly for sale, Ale, Porter, and Brown-Stout, of the first quality, in kegs and bottles, corner of Second & Bleecker streets, on the east side of Chancellor Square.

Also, a constant supply of Fresh YEAST.
FREDERICK MARR.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33n3

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of JOHN OSBURN; at the offices of E. S. COZIER or JOHN PARSONS, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
H. W. OSBURN.
Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

Who wants to see, when 100 years old?

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred, and to be sold at No. 88, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Connecticut Observer.

THE KNELL.

A silvery tone was on the summer air,
And yet it was not music. The sweet birds
Went wildly warbling forth from grove and dell
Their thrilling melodies. Yet this low tone
Chimed not with them. But in the secret soul
A deep response awoke, troubling the fount
Where bitter tears are born. Too well I knew
The grave's prelusive melody. I turn'd
And sought the house of mourning.

Ah, pale friend!
Who speak'st not, look'st not—dost not give the hand,
Hath love so perish'd in that marble breast,
Once its own throne? Thou silent, changeless one,
The seal is on thy virtues, now no more
Like ours to waver in temptation's blast,
Perchance to fall. Fear hath no longer power
To chill thy life-stream, and frail hope doth fold
Her rainbow wing, and sink to rest with thee.

How good to be uncloth'd, and sleep in peace!
Friend! Friend! I would not lose thee! Thou hast [been
The sharer of my sympathies, the soul
That prompted me to good, the hand that shed
Dew on my feeble virtues, and upheld
My heart when it desponded. In all scenes
Where we have dwelt together, or have walk'd
In friendship's holy concord, I am now
But a divided being. Who is left
To love as thou hast lov'd?

But yet to stare
A few more welcomes from thy soft, blue eye,
A few more pressures of thy snowy hand
And ruby lip, would I still chain thee here,
To all that change and plenitude of ill
Which we inherit? Hence, thou selfish grief!
Thy root is in the earth, and all thy fruits
Bitter and baneful. *Sacred joy* should spring
When our co-heirs of immortality
Assume their glorious portion.

Go, belov'd!
First, for thou wert most worthy. I will strive
As best such frail one may, to follow thee.
Hartford, Conn. H.

For the Western Recorder.

CLAIMS OF CHURCH MUSIC.

Extract of an Address, by Rev. Mr. Bogardus, of Wynant's Kill, Rensselaer county:—

Since so much attention was given by the church, in former days, to this part of our worship, that it might be well and skilfully performed, does not the same duty equally devolve upon her now? Where has she any divine authority to slight this part of divine worship, which was once esteemed so important, and was so acceptable with God? Or to leave it with a few, as is too often the case, to preserve it at their own expense and labour, for no other reward than ingratitude and hard speeches? Is it said that the skilfulness of the performance will not render it pleasing to God? True; neither will the negligence or unskilfulness of the performance render it acceptable with Him. Ignorance in any part of divine worship, will no more render that worship acceptable with God, than knowledge. Nay, may we not with safety affirm, that wilful ignorance, not only of divine truth, but of the manner in which God is to be worshipped, will only increase our guilt, and aggravate our condemnation. The Lord, speaking by his prophet, says, "*My people are destroyed for lack of* knowledge: *Because thou hast rejected* knowledge, *I will also reject thee.*" Hosea iv, 6.

Again, is it alledged that they who are aiming at such knowledge and skill in the art of singing, are influenced by pride? This may be true of some, but not of all; and who sees not the injustice of charging the whole body of singers, who aim at performing their part of worship in a becoming manner, with that which may be true only of some?

Furthermore, if the pride of knowledge and skill be sinful, the pride of ignorance and negligence is much more so, and far more fatal in its tendency. It is a well known fact, that they who are most opposed to improvements in church music, are among those who have the least knowledge of it, or taste for it. From these men we have only one favour to ask, viz. that they who love good music, and are tortured by a bad performance of it in divine worship, may have the same privilege to obtain knowledge and skill in this science, which others take to themselves in despising and rejecting them. This no candid man will refuse, inasmuch as they have it already by divine authority, to which we referred above.

But again it is said, that we are to worship God in spirit and in truth. This we cheerfully admit, for no other worship will he accept. Yet let no man deceive himself in this matter. Ignorance and unskilfulness in the worshippers, will no more render their worship spiritual, than knowledge. It is equally a divine truth, that we are to worship God with the understanding, as well as in the spirit. And as singing is a part of divine worship, we ought to sing with the understanding. Accordingly, Paul says, "*I will sing with the spirit; and I will sing with the understanding, also.*" That which the Apostle was particularly urging upon the Corinthians in this place, was the duty of worshipping God in such a manner, that both they who united, and they who led in the worship, might understand what was said, and be edified thereby. Hence, in singing, it is our duty to understand the subject matter of our song, and to sing in such a manner, that others may understand and be edified by what we sing. So shall we speak to ourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, in obedience to the divine injunction. But alas! how often are our psalms and hymns sung in such a manner, as to bid defiance to the hearers to understand what is said! Surely this is not singing with the understanding; for such singers neither edify themselves nor others. Yet such is the result of ignorance and unskilfulness in the art of singing, which can be remedied only by faithful and proper instruction.

Nor is it less important that we understand the nature or character of the tunes we sing. Ignorance in this matter often leads to a painful discordance between the subject matter of our song, and the tunes which are sung. It must be evident to every person of ordinary comprehension, that words of a plaintive or supplicatory nature, should never be sung upon tunes expressive of life and animation; and in like manner, that those words, in which the goodness, majesty or works of God are celebrated, or such as are expressive of joy and gratitude, should never be sung upon tunes of a plaintive character; because there would be such a contrariety between the sentiment and feelings expressed by the words and the sound, as not only to destroy the very effect that music was designed to produce, but to do violence to the feelings and exercises of the pious worshipper who was interested in the singing. If a person, in confessing his sins to God, and in imploring his mercy, should speak in the same strain or tone of voice, that he would in speaking of his majesty, works, or of his goodness to his own soul, we surely would say that he neither felt nor understood what he expressed. And again, in exhortation, the strain or tone of voice would differ from that which we would use in either of the former.

So should the tunes we sing correspond in character and expression with the subject matter of our song. By this correct adaptation, with a skilful performance, a happy effect would be produced. For the expression or nature of the sounds would give efficacy to the sentiment and feelings expressed in the words; and these again would give efficacy to the expression or nature of the sounds; whereby pleasing and harmonious emotions would be produced, and the pious devotions of the spiritual worshipper would be greatly increased. If the churches were to wake up on this subject, and give it that attention which it deserves, church music would ere long be raised to such perfection, as to accomplish the very thing for which it was designed, viz. to aid us in our spiritual worship. And when ministers shall learn to pay due respect to every part of divine worship, they will no doubt call up the attention of their people to this subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Columbus State Journal.

GROWTH OF OHIO.

It was on the 9th of July, 1788, that Gen. Arthur St. Clair first landed at Fort-Harmar, for the purpose of assuming the office of Governor of the Northwestern Territory; a country of vast extent, and which, although destined within less than half a century, to afford a pleasant and comfortable residence to an orderly and intelligent population of nearly two millions of civilised people, was then a pathless wilderness, tenanted only by the untutored savage, and the beast of the forest. What was the actual number of white settlers, within the present limits of the state of Ohio, at the time of the Governor's arrival, we cannot tell to a certainty. The first attempt at a permanent settlement, of which we have any knowledge, appears to have been upon the Marietta, on the 7th of April, 1788, by a company of 47 individuals, led by Gen. Rufus Putnam; and a few other hardy adventurers soon followed, and located themselves in the Miami country, or at different points on the river. Their numbers were however very limited; and until 1794, when Gen. Wayne obtained his celebrated victory over the hostile Indians, but few individuals were found willing to encounter the dangers which the settlers were then obliged to incur. But after this event, the tide of emigration flowed in so rapidly and uninterruptedly, that, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed during the preceding winter, a convention of delegates met at Chillicothe in November, 1792, for the purpose of ordaining and establishing a constitution or form of government, which was duly adopted on the 29th of the same month, and after having received the sanction of Congress, went into immediate operation. The first election for state officers, under the constitution, took place on the 13th of January, 1803; when the venerable Edward Tiffen, of Chillicothe, who had presided over the deliberations of the convention, was chosen first Governor of the state of Ohio, and was inaugurated as such on the 3d of March following.

At the time of the adoption of the constitution, the state was divided into the nine counties of Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Ross, Jefferson, Clermont, Trumbull, Fairfield, and Belmont, which then contained a population of about 60,000 souls. When the census of 1810 was taken, the number of counties had increased to 25, and the population to 230,760. In 1820, the state contained 59 organised counties, and 581,434 inhabitants; and at this time, the number of counties amounts to 73, and the population may be estimated, in round numbers, at 850,000.

The increase of population, in the space of twenty-six years, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the annals of any state, ancient or modern, affords, however, but a very faint and imperfect view of the progress of improvement in Ohio since her admission into the Union. The noble river, which marks out our southern boundary, whose ample bosom is now covered with hundreds of steam-boats, of almost unrivalled size and beauty, was then never navigated by any kind of water craft, save the clumsy ark, the frail canoe, or the creeping bark; whose visits were so "few and far between," as to constitute a remarkable epoch in the history of the settlement to which it was bound. In place of the rude wigwam of the savage, a multitude of towns and villages, some of which, in point of population, wealth, and commercial importance, nearly equal many of the proudest cities on the seaboard,* have suddenly sprung into existence, as if by the power of magic. The traveller, whose progress, at the period above mentioned, was impeded at every step by the difficulties of roads scarcely traced through impenetrable forests, or unfathomable swamps, and who was not unfrequently compelled to camp out, from the utter impracticability of reaching a hovel in which to obtain shelter for the night, is now easily transported, by daily lines of elegant and comfortable stages which traverse the state in almost every direction, at the rate of eighty miles in every twenty-four hours, on broad and spacious highways, which if not the best in the world, are at least plain and well defined, and along which excellent accommodations may be obtained every few minutes. The face of the country, which then presented to the view little besides a deep and untrodden waste, the forbidding aspect of which was scarcely relieved from time to time by the appearance of a solitary and comfortless hut, with a few acres of deadened timber around it, is now agreeably diversified by a vast multitude of well cultivated farms, and enlivened by the hum of a numerous and intelligent population. In fine, the solemn temple, the spacious court-house, and the stately mansion, now raise their majestic fronts on the very spot, where, but a few years since, the towering oak, or gigantic pine, reigned in the full pride of undisputed sovereignty.

* An intelligent gentleman, recently from Cincinnati, informs us that the present population of that flourishing town is estimated at not less than 23,000 souls, and is rapidly increasing.

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

An English officer requested me to visit his wife, a very beautiful woman, to whom he was much attached, not only for her own excellent qualities, but as the mother of three beautiful children, all in a state of infancy. On going to his quarters, I found her in the last stage of an intermittent fever, a disease which was very prevalent and fatal among our troops. I need not harrass your feelings, by depicting one of those scenes which one of my profession is so often called to witness. It was the tenth day of the fever. Her soul was on the wing, and by the same evening she had breathed her last.

Her unfortunate husband, while he felt her loss as the greatest calamity that could have befallen him, strove to stifle his sufferings, as he caressed his lisping babes, who demanded when their mamma would return.

With three helpless infants, in the midst of a foreign country, he was under orders to march with his regiment to Spain. Divided betwen a sense of public and private duty, what could he do? He was advised to apply to Sir John Moore, for leave to carry his children to England. His wishes could not be complied with. "Never mind, my dear friend," said the generous Portuguese noble, in whose house he was billetted, "cease to grieve, unfortunate Englishman. Leave your infants with me. Behold my three daughters; they shall each discharge the duties of a mother to one of your infants; and I will be a father to the whole." "So we will, my dear father," cried his daughters. This was too much for Capt. —, and he hastened out of the room.—*Neal's Letters from Portugal and Spain.*

EDMUND BURKE.

Dr. Johnson said of Edmund Burke, that you could not stand five minutes with him beneath a shed while it rained, but you must be convinced you had been talking with the greatest man you had ever seen.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From the Boston Palladium.

OCCULTATION.

In the night, on Friday the 21st inst. Aldeberan, a star of the first magnitude, will suffer an occultation by the moon, one or both of the phenomena of which will be visible in a large part of the United States and of Europe.

The importance of lunar occultations, in determining terrestrial longitude, has long been known, since it can be better ascertained by a single observation of one of them, (even when the *tabular* place of the moon is relied on), than by any other way; but when it is deduced from corresponding observations made at a known meridian, it will be as near to the truth, as the result of thousands of lunar distances, or hundreds of transits of a star and the moon.

Eclipses of stars of the *first* magnitude are so easily seen, that a common ship telescope will, on this occasion, afford sufficient assistance to the eye, should any be necessary. Of late years, these eclipses have been very rare, the last (that of Spica) having taken place November 16th, 1827; the observed time of the immersion of which, although it happened about noon, and when the star was near the sun, did not differ from the computation *two* seconds.

As we have before mentioned, this occultation will be visible in Europe, and will doubtless be observed in its numerous astronomical observatories, which do so much honour to the nations that support them, by the wonderful discoveries and great advances in science made therein, and our dependence on which ought to excite in us regret, that in our whole continent, there is not a single observatory. From some of them we hope to receive information of the observed times of the phases thereat, which will be communicated as soon as received.

The longitude, and probably the latitude, of all, or nearly all our cities and towns, have not, as yet, been determined to that degree of accuracy, which is desirable. It is hoped, therefore, that the times of the immersion and emersion of this occultation will be generally noticed, and the distances of the places of observation from Greenwich, in longitude, carefully computed and published.

For the purpose of removing some of the labour, that necessarily attends the making an observation, we have computed the occultation for the following places:—Boston, Halifax, Portland, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington. The longitude and latitude of all of them (except Boston) were taken from the best authorities; the assumed longitude of this city is very nearly, or quite accurate, and the latitude is the result of 603 observations. In making the following computation, the ellipticity of the earth was considered to be 1-300th, (the quantity now generally used in Europe); and the moon's diameter was reduced *four* seconds for inflexion, according to the theory of De Sejous. The tables used, were those of Burkhardt, for the moon, and Pond for the star.

The time is the *mean solar* of the meridian of each place; the equation at the immersion being 2m. 43s. 6; and at the emersion 2m. 43s. 1; *subtractive.*

Boston, lat. 42d. 20m. 38s; long. 71d. 3m. 45s. W.
Immersion, Aug. 21, 11h. 58m. 47s. 8, P.M. } N. of moon's
Emersion, " 22, 0h. 51m. 45s. 6, A.M. } centre.
Duration, 52m. 57s. 8.

ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE.

The Glasgow Herald says: "We have seen within these few days a specimen of fine writing, from the pen of our townsman, Mr. Miller, which we are sure has never been equalled. Within the compass of a silver six-pence, he has distinctly written, with a pen, the Lord's prayer, the creed, the names of the books of the New Testament, the twelve tribes of Israel, our Saviour's twelve apostles, the seven wonders of the world, the five mechanical powers, the seven primitive colours, the five senses, the twelve months of the year, the name of the governor, deputy-governor, secretary and solicitors of the bank of England, the writer's name and age, and having in the centre a drawing of the Glasgow city arms.

Lecturing in a German University.—In the University of Leipzig, 280 distinct courses of lectures were advertised to be given during the winter session of 1828-9, as follows: In philology and languages, 24; in history, 12; in philosophy, 24; in statistics, 10; in mathematics and astronomy, 7; in the natural sciences, 11; in the agricultural sciences, 5; in theology, 53; in jurisprudence, 68; in medicine and surgery, 66.

Edinburgh Review.—Mr. Jeffrey has resigned the editorship of this far-famed journal, and is to be succeeded by Professor Macvey Napier.

Switzerland.—A volume of highly interesting original letters by Fenelon, has lately issued from the press of Geneva.

Mr. George, of Paris, has invented a new type-box, which he calls tacheotypes. By means of this invention, it is said the most inexperienced compositor can perform as much work as the most skilful one, and, in general, compared to the type-boxes now in use, this new method saves one-third of the time now requisite.

Professor Eaton arrived in Ithaca, N. Y. on the 16th ult. on a mineralogical and geological excursion. The object of Mr. Eaton is to furnish a complete geological map, with profiles, of New-York, and that part of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, lying north of a line drawn due west from Staten-island, which will probably include the richest mineral region on the continent.

The sale of Mr. West's paintings closed a short time since in London; the whole producing (including the gallery or exhibition rooms, bought of a Mr. Smith, for 4,800 guineas) upwards of 25,000 guineas.

A letter from Rome states, that the Marquis of Hertford has purchased, for the sum of $5,100, the celebrated statue of Pompey, which formerly stood in the Roman senate house, and at the base of which "great Cæsar fell."

A new lithographic process has been announced at Paris, which, besides other advantages, is said to be much cheaper, and much more rapidly performed than any hitherto known.

Messrs. Putnam & Hunt have issued proposals for publishing monthly in Boston, a religious and literary review and magazine, to be entitled the American Christian Observer, and to be conducted on the principles of the protestant episcopal church in the United States.

Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North-America, are announced, in the late London papers, for publication early in June, in three volumes, octavo.

Jahn's "History of the Hebrew Commonwealth," translated and continued to the time of Adrian, by C. E. Stowe, of Andover, Mass., has been republished in England.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	5-8	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Chenango - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara - -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland - -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$110 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	115 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a14	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8 3-4a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	10 12a
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	7 50a8 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	18 00a13 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	10 25a10 50
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 62	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	6a8
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	8a9 3-4	Liverpool ground	42a43
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 00a5 12	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 12a5 25	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 37a3 50	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 37a	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 00a1 06	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	60a62	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	58a60	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	36a38	Souchong	50a75
Barley	51a55	Hyson-skin	55a80
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	90a1 15
LaPlata, lb	15a16	Gunpowder	1 10a1 40
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 10a1 40
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a20
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 37a2 50
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a38
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	18a30
Staves, pipe	41 00a42 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	31 00a32 00	Spinning	18a30
—— bbl	25 00a26 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 33

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.
Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Philander Chamberlain and Caroline his wife, to Thomas B. Whittemore, dated the 27th day of February, 1828, for securing the payment of three hundred dollars—default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest—I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at M. Bagg's tavern, in Utica, on the 21st day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described parcel of land, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, lying and being in the town of Utica, county of Oneida, and state of New-York, distinguished on a map of the Bleecker purchase as part of Lot No. 7, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the northerly side of Blandina street, forty-five feet six inches from the corner of Charlotte and Blandina streets; running along the northerly side of said Blandina street, in an easterly course, forty-five feet six inches, to block No. 36; thence in a northerly course, along said block No. 36, thirty-three feet one inch, to lot No. 6; thence in a westerly course, along the southerly line of lot No. 6, forty-five feet; from thence, in a southerly course, forty feet six inches, to the place of beginning. May 18, 1829.

JOHN BAXTER,
BENJAMIN BALLOU,
Assignees of THOMAS H. WHITTEMORE.
Tho's E. Clark, Att'y. 20m6

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more,